On Soviet Law (Extract on a Course)

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I want to talk about the law – the subject is a court and its situation which then should be about the economic law which is considered in the concrete sense to be made though shifted to theory of law which means specific but also like. A praxis) mean to cover it – the specific law which is practically attacked which then means in fact a praxis which called legal praxis – which means to be aware of legalism as in fact ideological and praxis as higher – here the trade union is losing because of the bourgeoisie and this then is how the protest will influence and force a strike to win. We just mean we are with the trade union and its debating style – the law will then be forced tactically – one tactic is to sound legal – and theory of the law – like – which means in fact just this – for economic policies – cover the NEP, Lenin argues.

“I am really happy to understand just the fundamental contradiction in the working class will be enough – keep interpreting from the workers standpoint all of it – in the political sense of a Marxist materialism – just how Marx argues that wage is about trade union policy and this then in the law is covered as law for wage or something which then is also at another level why he is against the process of delibration and proof – we just know the truth Marx argues when we cover the class character of the person – the rest is a performance – we also know the faults of the people – that they are too violent – we want just.a protesting lyrical black power supporting logic in fact perhaps for America – I call this slave abolition laws I call on – Trotsky and Lenin call this legal Marxism”

> Soviet law, and in particular Soviet economic law, is one of the powerful weapons of the proletarian class struggle. Soviet law is a special form of proletarian policy. Soviet economic law itself is a *special (specific) form of the policy of the proletarian state in the area of the organization of socialist production and Soviet commerce*. This is its significance and role in the system of the proletarian dictatorship. All three aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and all the forms of its class struggle, find their expression in Soviet economic law. Below we will consider the concept of Soviet economic law from three different sides:

a. Soviet economic law, we affirm, is a form of the policy of the proletarian state in the area of the organization of socialist production and Soviet commerce.

b. This definition is, however, insufficient. It still does not reveal the specific nature of Soviet economic law as a *special* form of proletarian policy. Its specific nature is determined by the concept of *revolutionary legality*. The application of the bases of revolutionary legality to the organizations of socialist production and Soviet commerce determines the concept of *Soviet economic law in the broad sense*.

c. We limit our area still further, referring to *the property relations of socialist society* as the direct subject of Soviet economic law in the narrow sense of the term. The following exposition is devoted to Soviet economic law (in this last sense).

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